

ITALIANS RUSH MORE TROOPS TO BASE AT AVLONA

Division of Infantry and Batteries of Heavy Artillery Landed in Albania

RUMANIA FOR ALLIES

BERLIN, Jan. 31. Reports from Vienna state that the Italians have landed a new infantry division and several batteries of heavy artillery at Avlona, in southern Albania.

"Other reports state," says the agency, "that Italy, lacking sufficient troops, has asked help from England and France."

RUMANIA WITH ALLIES, CZAR'S MINISTER INSISTS

Teuton Campaign Without Effect, Says Sazanoff

LONDON, Jan. 31. Belief is expressed both in Berlin and Petrograd that the next development of high political importance in the course of the war will probably occur in Rumania.

Germans, in regarding the Balkan situation, pin their faith upon the effect of the Teutonic and Bulgarian conquest of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. On the other hand, Sergius Sazanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has most interestingly remarked concerning Rumania, whose relations with Russia, he said, remain perfectly satisfactory and amicable.

There were indications that Russia and England have pledged themselves to help Rumania in the way of money and armament after the war.

"I repeat that the Austro-Germania persist in their Rumanian campaign, but it is not producing the effect desired on practical Rumanians," said M. Sazanoff.

Speaking of the improved relations between Russia and Sweden, M. Sazanoff said: "It is evident that in Sweden, as elsewhere, there has been a Chauvinistic movement."

German political writers, with characteristic caution, are declaring that the Rumanian situation will bear close watching.

MONTENEGRINS AND SERBS MARCHING UPON DURAZZO

Cut Way Through Teutons and Effect Junction Near Scutari

ROME, Jan. 31. Montenegro and Serbia troops, who had effected a junction in southern Montenegro to oppose the advance of the Austro-Hungarian forces to Scutari, succeeded in escaping when that city was captured and the marching southward, holding back the enemy detachments that are striving to reach Durazzo, the Montenegrin Consul General announced today.

TWO LICENSES GRANTED, ONE REFUSED IN LEBANON COUNTY

Total of Unsuccessful Applicants, Due to Remonstrances, Five

LEBANON, Pa., Jan. 31.—Judge C. V. Henry today disposed of the cases of the contested liquor license cases which have been before him on remonstrances by the No-license League of Lebanon County, since January 13, when he granted applications for the Grand Hotel and Mansion House, both in this city, and refused that for the North Lebanon House, also in this city.

FRENCH PAPERS DENOUNCE U. S. WAR RULES PROPOSAL

Say German Piracy Will Be Legalized and Premium Put on Barbarism

PARIS, Jan. 31. The semi-official Temps and the Journal des Debats denounce the Washington Government's proposals to the belligerent Powers for new maritime rules of warfare.

RAIDS ON PARIS REPRISAL FOR AIR ATTACK ON FREIBURG

Berlin Official Announces "Results Were Satisfactory"

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Zeppelin raids over Paris Saturday and Sunday night were in reprisal for the bombardment of the open German town of Freiburg, it was announced today by the War Office.



MAYOR'S DAUGHTER HURT

Five-year-old Betty Smith, daughter of Mayor Smith, was injured Saturday night when she fell from a balcony in the Smith Glenside home. Her collarbone was broken. She also received a slight concussion of the brain, which caused unconsciousness from 9 o'clock Saturday night until yesterday afternoon.

UNA COLONNA NEMICA DISPERSA NEI DINTORNI DEI FORTI DI LARDARO

Il Bel Tempo Favorisce la Violenta Azione dell'Artiglieria su Tutta la Fronte Italo-Austriaca

SALANDRA VA A TORINO

ROMA, 31 Gennaio. Il Ministero della Guerra pubblica la leri sera il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna:

"Nella Valle Giudicaria il 27 corrente la nostra artiglieria dispersa una colonna nemica che discendeva su Forte Por. Durante il 27 ed il 28 l'attività della nostra fanteria condusse ad alcuni successi di minore importanza nella valle del Adige, nella valle del Calameno e nella valle di Vanel. Gli austriaci furono respinti dappertutto e lasciarono in nostro possesso una quantità di materiale da guerra."

"Nella Carnia ieri l'intenso fuoco di fucileria e di mitragliatrici del nemico fu fatto tacere dalla nostra artiglieria mentre si abbattete contro le nostre posizioni di Pal Grande."

"Sulle alture ad ovest di Gorizia si è avuta una calma relativa. Lungo l'intero fronte l'attività dell'artiglieria è stata favorita dal bel tempo. Sul medio Isonzo una delle nostre batterie bombardò la stazione ferroviaria di Santa Lucia, nel settore di Tolmino."

"L'on. Salandra resterà tre giorni a Torino e un giorno a Genova, e non farà alcun discorso, ma si incontrerà con i più noti deputati del Piemonte e della Liguria. L'attività entusiastica che egli ha ricevuto qui a Torino sembrerebbe che egli non aveva più, come si voleva far credere, l'appoggio dei deputati di quella regione."

TIENTAMILA PRIGIONIERI

Il Ministero della Guerra ha pubblicato oggi un comunicato nel quale annuncia che dall'inizio della guerra dell'Italia contro l'Austria gli italiani hanno preso agli austriaci circa trentamila prigionieri. Il comunicato dice:

"Trentamila prigionieri, cinque cannoni, 65 mitragliatrici, molte migliaia di fucili ed altro materiale da guerra sono stati presi agli austriaci dall'inizio della guerra ad oggi."

Il comunicato, che è un riassunto delle operazioni di guerra, dice che l'Italia fu forzata ad entrare nella guerra per correggere la frontiera che nel 1859 era stata imposta dall'Austria all'Italia. Durante i lunghi anni di pace l'Austria aveva fortificato la frontiera alpina rendendola virtualmente impenetrabile, come si doveva, mentre essa teneva nelle sue mani le chiavi dell'Italia.

FRENCH PAPERS DENOUNCE U. S. WAR RULES PROPOSAL

Say German Piracy Will Be Legalized and Premium Put on Barbarism

PARIS, Jan. 31. The semi-official Temps and the Journal des Debats denounce the Washington Government's proposals to the belligerent Powers for new maritime rules of warfare.

"The Temps say it seems that German piracy is likely to be tolerated under certain conditions by the Washington Cabinet."

"The Journal des Debats says: 'The American memorandum recognizes implicitly, if not explicitly, the right of submarines to sink offensive merchantmen. That is revolution in international law and a premium accorded to barbarism.'"

"Germany replaced the right of capture by the right of destruction. We cannot sanction this right. One would simply regulate assassination in elaborating rules as to pretended 'safeguarding' passengers, and crew of torpedoed merchantmen."

ZEPPELIN RAIDS PARIS AGAIN AND ESCAPES SAFELY

Thirty-one Killed and Twenty-nine Wounded in First Attack

BOMBS MISSED TRAIN

PARIS, Jan. 31. The Zeppelin which flew over Paris last night was pursued by French aeroplanes until early today, but it succeeded in making its escape.

Although bombs were dropped from the Zeppelin it was officially announced today that no damage had been done.

It is learned that 31 men, women and children were killed in Saturday night's Zeppelin raid and 29 were wounded. Three more deaths occurred today, bringing the total death list up to 34.

The following official statement was given out through the Government Press Bureau about the aerial raid:

"A Zeppelin flew in the direction of Paris from the German lines last night. It arrived over the city about 11 o'clock, where it was shot at by our special batteries and attacked by aeroplanes. It threw bombs before retreating northward, but latest reports show that no damage was done."

That the loss of life in Saturday's raid did not run into an enormous total is miraculous. One of the projectiles thrown from the dirigible wrecked part of the suburban railway at the junction of the train passed. If the train had been struck hundreds would doubtless have been killed."

President Poincaré, who visited the stricken district and spent three hours giving such comfort as he could to the families of victims, was deeply touched by the scenes of desolation. He gave a large personal gift for the relief of the sufferers."

The Zeppelin was about 1500 feet above the city when the bombs were thrown, and the fire of the high-angle guns was made less effective by fog which obscured the targets."

Between 20 and 30 aeroplanes of the biggest and swiftest types went aloft to give battle to the invaders, but only five succeeded in getting close enough to fire upon the big balloon."

The bombs that were dropped from the Zeppelin were charged with an explosive of terrific power. Big buildings were smashed and hundreds of people and holes 20 feet deep were torn into the ground."

ESCAPES UNHARMED

The attack centered upon the fringe of the most populous of the city's industrial belt. After it was over the Zeppelin moved northward at top speed, flying in the direction of Laon. By the rays of the searchlights the pursuing aeroplanes could be seen darting through the sky with the speed of shooting stars. However, the raider got away unharmaged."

In addition to the buildings that were virtually turned into piles of debris, practically every structure suffered the loss of the roof, the consequence from the explosion of the bombs was terrific."

Fire followed the attack, but it was controlled by the firemen before it could spread to any great extent. Afterward the firemen worked with the police and soldiers in searching the ruins for dead. Some of the corpses were so badly mangled that identification was impossible."

There was more than one death from shock. The chief operator at a branch of the telephone exchange in a part of the city not touched by bombs died from fright."

George Haut, a bedridden invalid, was taken to the hospital, where it was found he bore no wounds. However, he died within two hours."

A family named Frichie lived on the top floor of the ill-fated tenement in which 10 persons were killed. A member of this family, who was a private in the French Zouaves, had just returned from the front and was celebrating his anniversary of the celebration a bomb crashed through the roof, killing two women, two men and a girl. One of the men killed was the Zouave."

Of those killed 15 were women, 13 were men and four were children. Two more men died from shock. The total number of the wounded 14 were women, 11 were men and four were children."

The municipal council has decided to bury all the victims at the expense of the city and to accord them full military honors."

The Zeppelin came from the German battle front north of the Alps. News of its approach first was signaled at 9:20 o'clock Saturday night. At that time it was flying over La Ferte Milon, 50 miles away. Almost on the stroke of 10 the first violent explosion rang out and the word was flashed immediately that the attack had begun."

Afterward it was charged that the city officials had acted inefficiently, waiting too long to sound the alarm to the people."

When the pursuit began one French aeroplane continued the chase for 30 minutes; the aviator running lead from a rapid fire gun until all his ammunition was exhausted."

In order to confuse the Germans to the actual locality damaged the censor refused to allow the publication of the names of streets upon which the damaged houses stand."

Every paper in this city is clamoring for a series of devastating air raids over German territory in reprisal. It is assumed that the German raid over Paris was in answer to the attack upon Freiburg by French airmen."

The Zeppelin scare last night lasted an hour and a half and it was nearly midnight before bugles were sounded throughout the city as a token that the hostile visitor had fled. Hundreds of thousands of persons sought safety in cellars, some not venturing out until dawn."

Worth While Quotation Wealth cannot purchase any great private solace or convenience. Riches are only the means of sociality.—Henry D. Thoreau.

SLAVS SURROUND ERZERUM; HASTEN TO AID OF BRITISH

Turk Authorities Flee From Armenian Stronghold as Foe Closes In

RUSSIANS MOVE ON TIGRIS

LONDON, Jan. 31. The Russians are surrounding Erzerum, from which city the Turkish authorities have fled, according to reports from Athens. A strong Russian column is advancing to the Tigris Valley, the advice add, presumably to relieve the British force which is surrounded by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. For seven days it has been apparent that one of the purposes of the Russian advance in the Caucasus was to form a junction with the British troops and rescue them from their dangerous position."

Situations virtually unchanged, both in Mesopotamia and on the Caucasus front, are reported by the Turkish War Office in an official statement. The most notable incidents reported are the recapture from the Russians of a strongly defended position by the Turkish forces engaged in the Caucasus campaign and the taking of 1000 camels from the British in the Mesopotamian operations. The statement is as follows:

"Iraq front: There has been no important change. In the environs of Habbaniya a completely destroyed hostile scouting party of sixteen men, mostly firing from ambush. In this region the Mudjahids took one thousand camels from the enemy."

"Caucasus front: Outpost fighting continues in our favor. We recaptured by a surprise attack a strongly garrisoned enemy position in the centre."

WAR TO LAST 5 YEARS, SAYS MME. DE THEBES

French Seeress Prophesies 'Germans Will Become Slaves of Earth'

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Madame de Thebes, the seeress, doesn't know whether President Wilson will be re-elected or not, regarding that "the stars are dim and there are noble spots in the heavens," and she can't tell whether the spots are Roosevelt or Bryan. But she does know how long the European war is going to last.

On December 20, 1915, she predicted that France would be at war the following year, and as this came to pass she gained greater fame than some minor prophesies had already brought her. Some of the best truths in France are said to have gone in the "private entrance for Statesmen" at her mansion, for if there were really a prophet in Paris, it would not be surprising that the seeress should have yesterday said she had made herself plain on the question of the duration of the present war.

"Then she came out with the prediction that it would last five years longer, and that after that "heavenly calm" would not be found in Europe for 12 years at least."

Madame de Thebes sees great clouds between France and victory. Being under the direct domination of the cycle of Mars (God of War), we must suffer under this domination all the 33 years the cycle has to run."

"The Germans will become the slaves of the earth," said Madame de Thebes. "The Kaiser's days are numbered."

"The bloodiest of the Hohenzollerns will die either by his own hand or by that of one of his subjects."

"The famous prophecy, which made Madame de Thebes world-famous, was as follows: "France will be drawn into war and emerge victorious. An era of love, peace, great hopes and great labors will date from 1914. But first the waves must be tinted with blood and water and fire, and mix in a combat of subterranean forces."

U. S. Moves Against Alleged Plotter WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the Supreme Court today the Government moved for a personality diploma of the habeas corpus proceedings of Paul Duesche, of Hoboken, N. J., indicted with Robert Fay and others for alleged conspiracy to blow up ships carrying war munitions.

Duesche is resisting his removal from New Jersey to New York for trial on the indictment. The motion was taken under advisement."

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BRITISH BLOCKADE OF BALTIC "BLUFF," SAYS GERMAN ADMIRAL

Continued from Page One most successful air raid on London was planned, and the Baltic fleet of English submarines. The Admiral is a slow, not a talker, as evidenced by the things he has accomplished and by the fact that this is the first time he ever talked for publication.

"What effect would a stricter blockade have upon Germany's military plans?" he was asked.

"Absolutely no military advantage would be gained," the Admiral answered. "We have all the things necessary for war for years."

It was suggested that persons in allied countries believed that by stopping all imports, Germany would be forced to sue for peace.

"We have all we need to clothe our soldiers," said Admiral von Holtzendorff. "We have everything necessary for our campaigns. The stopping of one box or a thousand from entering Germany will not interfere one iota with our military plans. It will make food articles for non-combatants more scarce. But this, no more than the Dardanelles expedition, will bring an English victory. Neutrals and our people will bear the burdens, but a further blockade, reported being planned, would be contrary to international law, and I am sure neutrals would so regard it."

"When the admiral spoke of Germany's abundant military supplies I asked how long he thought the war would last. "Until we are victorious," came the immediate reply. "The Allies have said repeatedly the war will continue until Germany is defeated, her business forever ruined and her international influence destroyed. The war will last until the Allies learn they cannot accomplish their purposes. That may be a long time."

"A long year or two?" it was suggested. "A long time," he repeated. "It was pointed out that in the House of Commons recently a member spoke about the secret construction of Germany's navy and spoke of the danger such an increase presented to England."

"The increase of our navy during the war, and that of England's, has been about the same," said the Admiral, "but Germany's navy has never been changed disproportionately to England's."

"It is our merchant marine which England has feared. The fact that this fleet today is undestroyed and ready any moment that peace is declared to resume peaceful trading is one thing which causes the English anxiety. England does not fear the German navy. She fears America and the growing American navy."

"What steps will Germany take against the new blockade?" the admiral was asked. "Germany never tells beforehand what she does," was the reply. "She waits until it has been done. We long ago made every preparation for such an emergency. We view the proposed blockade earnestly, but fearlessly. We will be victorious. That is the chief thing."

I asked his excellency about Germany's submarines, asking especially if it was true that more than 50 have been lost. "Not one-half that many—not near one-half," was Admiral von Holtzendorff's quick response. "The English think because they laid nets and mines that our submarines were being trapped. Nothing could be more untrue. More than one submarine has gone through these nets undamaged. The fact that in less than a year more than 1,500,000 tons of enemy merchant ships have been destroyed by them is evidence enough of what our submarines have done to English and Allied commerce."

"There are many reports that a big naval battle may be expected," he was asked. "What can your excellency say to that?"

"Only that the decision does not always rest with us," replied the admiral. "We are always prepared."

WOMEN LEAD FOOD RIOTS IN PORTUGAL Nine Soldiers Injured by Bomb Thrown in Market Place in Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 31.—Food riots that began here Saturday, only to be quelled by soldiers who shot more than a score of persons, were resumed today. Sunday passed quietly with troops patrolling the streets, but when the shops reopened this morning they were stormed by mobs led by women.

Nine soldiers were injured by a bomb thrown in the market place when they interrupted a meeting at which the speakers were assailing the Government for permitting the shopkeepers to maintain their high prices.

Additional troops were summoned from their barracks and machine guns were mounted before the Government buildings.

ITALIANS HOLD 30,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS

Official Resume of War Says Tolmino and Gorizia Are at Mercy of Artillery

ROME, Jan. 31. Twenty-five Austrian divisions, about 325,000 men, were massed along the 90-mile frontier, further reinforcing these defenses when Italy declared war. They were commanded by General Dankl, in the Tyrol; General Turr, in the Upper Adige Valley, and General Borwick, on the Isonzo.

"Despite the Austrian defenses and adverse conditions Italian troops crossed the Austro frontier at the opening of hostilities and occupied important strategic positions in Cadore, Carnia and on the Isonzo," said the official statement. "Italian artillery now commands Tolmino and Gorizia, preventing the Austrians from approaching these important supply bases."

"The official resume declared Italy entered the war because it was absolutely necessary that she correct the frontier imposed by Austria after 1866. During times of peace Austria fortified the Alpine frontier, rendering it practically impenetrable. It was stated, while Austria at the same time held the key to Italy."

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Large advertisement for Mawson & DeMany fur coats. Text includes 'FURS Charge Accounts Solicited MILLINERY', 'Mawson & DeMany 1115 Chestnut Street Opp. Keith's', 'For the Woman Who Would Like a Hudson Seal Coat', 'An advertisement—read it. Here are some Fur Coat values that will appeal.', 'Not "leftovers" from a January sale, but the product of our own skins, designed and made in our workrooms. You will note there are not many—that means hurry.', '9—Coats at \$68.00 (Regularly up to \$125)', '14—Coats at \$89.50 (Regularly up to \$150)', '19—Coats at \$100 (Regularly up to \$175)', '18—Coats at \$120 (Regularly up to \$210)', '19—Coats at \$135 (Regularly up to \$250)', '11—Coats at \$165 (Regularly up to \$295)', 'Including Coats with Skunk and Beaver Collars, also many with beautiful borders, collars and cuffs of lustrous Skunk and Taupe Fox.', 'Purchasing Agents' Orders Accepted'.

Advertisement for Steigerwalt shoes. Text includes 'Annual Shopworn Sale', 'Some remarkably good values in Fancy Slippers and Fancy Top Boots.', 'Well worth every woman's while to look for her size!', 'Steigerwalt 1420 Chestnut St.', 'Where Only the Best is Good Enough'.